Richmond Times-Dispatch

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TUESDAY, MARCH 30,1915.

Help to Keep Streets Clean

W HATEVER opinion one may hold as to the efficiency of the Street Cleaning Department, there can be no question that its difficulties are much increased by the toocommon habit, indulged in by householders and their servants, of the wing trash of every sort on the sidewalks and into the gut-

When Superintendent Cohn makes a plea" for the abandonment of this habit, his plea should be answered. It ought to be a matter of pride with every citizen to contribute everything possible to the cleanliness and health of the city. The Police Department should assist by enforcing the laws.

The new plan for street cleaning, devised by the Administrative Board, is about to be put into operation. It deserves a fair trial and such support as the public can give.

Flower Carnival for Reunion

THE suggestion made by one of our correspondents, whose letter appears in another column to-day, that there be a flower carnival in connection with the Confederate Reunion in June is an excellent one, and The Times-Dispatch hopes it will commend itself to the committee in charge.

Richmond in June is beautiful with flowers, and a better season for a flower carnival could scarce have been chosen. The thought submitted by our correspondent that such an affair "would give opportunity for a general, if not universal, participation of the people,' is worthy of attention.

Of course, the details of the carnival should be planned carefully, with proper attention to its artistic possibilities. There are many men and women here in Richmond under whose direction its success would be certain and memorable. The possibilities are almost limitless, and there could be no sweeter tribute to the old heroes who wore the gray,

A Great Drillmaster

A JUST-PUBLISHED memoir of Scott Shipp, from the pen of Jennings C. Wise, calls attention again to one of the greatest drillmasters Virginia ever produced. Scott Shipp graduated from the Virginia Military Institute in 1859, and immediately became an instructor in the institution. He was present with a detail of students at Harper's Ferry at the time of John Brown's Raid, and in 1861 entered the service as adjutant-general of the Virginia Provisional Army. He was later appointed a major in Colonel Gilham's regiment, but was ordered back to the Virginia Military Institute. Nevertheless, Shipp accompanied Jackson on his Romney expedition, and served with conspicuous efficiency.

His next work in the Confederate service was done at the Virginia Military Institute as instructor of officers. The men sent out from the school were far better trained than the average Confederate officers, and Shipp showed great ability in beating raw students into soldiers in a very limited space of time,

He wearied, however, of academic duty in the midst of war, and, failing to secure an appointment to a field command, left the institute on leave of absence and joined the army as a private soldier.

Later he had opportunities for larger service. He commanded the cadets under Imboden in opposing the Federal cavalry, and in the ever-memorable battle of New Market. as well as on the Richmond lines in the winter of 1864-65.

In 1889 Colonel Shipp became superintendent of the institute, in which position be remained until his resignation in 1907. In his long career at the Virginia Military Institute, Scott Shipp succeeded in raising it to be one of the first military schools of the world.

"Italia Irredenta" Heard Again

I NLESS Italy is preparing to enter the war on the side of the allies, and enter quickly and decisively, it is difficult to understand the significance of its recent actions. The army is practically on a war footing, the reserves of the Alpine forces have been called to the colors, and the fleet, coaled and in readiness, tugs at its anchors.

From the very beginning of hostilities Italy has taken an attitude frankly utilitarian. Because it did not regard the war as defensive, from the standpoint of the other members of the triple alliance, it refused to cast its lot with Germany and Austria, and it has been quite as deaf to the appeals of Britain, France and Russia. The ministry has suffered it to be understood that Italy's course would be determined solely by the nation's advantage-that it would remain neutral or make war as better berved its purpose and helped to achieve its destiny. Not even the ery of "Italia Irredenta," that was raised by the populace, not even the popular ambition to replace Trieste and the Trentino under the Italian flag, has been permitted to sway the Julgment of the King and his advisers.

The cry gained a new meaning, however, with the prosecution of the allied assault on the forts of the Dardanelles. Soothed for a while by the prospect of a peaceful cession by Austria of the territory Italy regards as | soon have to fish or dig bait.

her own, "Italia Irredenta" has become more polgnant with the practical confession that the mission of Count Buelow has failed, and that Austria will yield nothing.

The censorship of all military activities would seem from this distance almost in the nature of a call to arms.

No Muddying of the Waters

is inconceivable that men like Alderman Barton H. Grundy and his associates of the committee of Council, named to investigate the Police Department, will permit the committee to be diverted from its serious purpose to the trivial and indecent purpose of muddying the waters.

The committee is expected to find out whether certain charges against members of the Police Board are well or ill founded. Under the terms of the resolution by which it was created, it is to inquire into the official conduct of the whole department. It is its duty to learn and to report to Council what are the deficiencies of police policy, and who are the incompetent or unworthy in police personnel.

It is natural enough, perhaps, that some of those at whom the finger of suspicion points should be anxious to show that they are no worse than some others. This is unquestionably true, but nothing will be gained by demonstrating it, even mathematically, to the investigating committee. It is better to admit it, as a general proposition, and proceed to the more serious matters the committee faces. With men's private lives, unless they affect the administration of law, the committee can have nothing to do. Even the private life of a member of the Police Department, save as it illustrates the manner in which he discharged or failed to discharge his duty, is not within the scope of the committee's interest.

Richmond desires a capable Police Department, honestly manned and fearlessly and intelligently directed. If some surgical work should prove to be necessary in attaining this desired result, it will be for the committee to recommend to Council the operation that seems appropriate.

A minimum of scandal, with a maximum of betterment, is the ideal the committee should keep in mind when it holds its meeting to-night. The investigation is not designed to supply prurient entertainment, but to contribute to public security and impartial enforcement of law. Unpleasant and perhaps revolting evidence will be adduced, but there should be just as little of that sort of thing as circumstances will permit. The main facts are enough, without dragging in the details.

It is inconceivable, as we say, that men like Mr. Grundy will permit the committee's powers to be perverted and used to cloud the real issue or to advance some scheme of revenge. For one thing, that method of investigation leads nowhere and results in nothing. The community has a right to expect, and does expect, that this committee will take itself and its function seriously, nor is there substantial reason to apprehend that this just expectation will be disappointed.

Newspapers and Neutrality

E VERY now and then this newspaper, in common with many others, we suppose, receives a letter rebuking us for some expression of editorial opinion on the European war or one of its many by-products. While most of our correspondents do not evince in their own writing a particularly neutral spirit, their most common complaint is that we violate the neutrality proclamation of the

Neither the sympathizers with the Germans nor the sympathizers with the allies enjoy a monopoly of this state of mind. It is not uncommon to be rebuked by both sides for expressions contained in a single piece of editorial writing. The amusing thing is that few writers of such letters, which breathe neutrality and exhortations to neutrality through all their opening paragraphs, can close without describing the atrocities alleged to have been committed by the belligerent of to have been committed by the belligerent of which they do not approve

The fact is that neutrality of thought and opinion is nearly or quite impossible. Nobody equipped with the ordinary allowance of brains can contemplate that great contest and consider its causes without reaching some conclusion as to where lies the right. Few are able to restrain a positive wish for the success of one antagonist or the other.

A newspaper that has no definite views on the great events now occurring on the other side of the ocean is a very curious institu-It is like a man refusing to admit into his consciousness the attraction of gravitation, or the procession of the equinoxes, or the existence of the United States, or the achievements of the Christian re-

If the newspaper has views it should express them-decently, of course, and with proper reserve, but none the less clearly. One of its principal functions, indeed, is to voice its honest opinions on matters of public interest. It fails to achieve its destiny when it fails to stand up lustily for what it believes to be the right.

President Wilson seems to think that some high financiers are not only rocking the boat, but are getting ready to throw rocks at it. There are a good many evidences that his suspicions are justified, and that hungry Republicans are willing to furnish the am-

Now that the Russian fleet is reported to be attacking the Bosporus, while the British and French keep up their onslaughts on the Dardanelles, no one is likely to describe the situation of the Sultan of Turkey as particularly enviable.

If the gas that has been spent on this gas lease proposition could be used for illumination, the price of the commodity in this town would be cut at least in half. Unhappily, the gas that is most in evidence now does not illuminate anything.

Attorney-General Gregory appears to doubt that there is such a thing as a "good trust." This heresy is bound to make him unpopular with Colonel Roosevelt.

Perhaps it will be possible to-day for the

State Board of Education to get the book adoption question settled for good and all. Weil, after his telegram to Senator Walsh,

even Colonel Roosevelt must agree that he

is entitled to admission to the Ananias Club. The Eitel Friedrich, it now appears, will

SONGS AND SAWS

Family Differences. Little Willie Twinkletoes Always howls where'er he goes.



Mother feels it's mighty cute;
Doesn't mind one single hoot-Thinks it cruel is and wrong To object to Willie's

Little Willie's father. though, Doesn't view the mat-

Father thinks that Willie ought 'o be somewhat better taught-Held with firmness 'neath the spout Till his howlings all run out.

The Pessimist Says: The man who wants to tell you his troubles is not the most disagreeable person in the world. He is outranked by the individual who refuses to listen to yours.

Socialists and Socialists.

"Who is the man with the long hair and the uncombed whiskers?"

"That is Bliffem, the eminent parlor Socialist."

"Why is he called a 'parlor Socialist."
"To distinguish him from other members of his political and economic faith, who, pending the advent of the millennium, are much more interested in the products of the kitchen."

Accurate Driving. Grubbs—Do you regard Speeder as a skilled driver of motor cars? Stubbs—Yes, indeed. Why, one day last week he ground the heels off the shoes of four pedestrians without interfering at all with the

crease in their trousers.

with the handle.

"I suppose it is proper to speak of young Yowler, the fledgling attorney, as 'a limb of the law'?" Until he closes his desk in the evening. After

The Value of Noise. The Prominent Citizen had just finished reading about the last discharge of vocal heavy artillery from Oyster Bay.
"The Colonel," he said, "is addicted to the Dr.
Johnsonian style of argument. When his pistol misses fire, he tries to knock his opponent down

Absent Treatment.
"Mrs. Gadabout is perfectly devoted to her

"Is she, indeed? Then, I suppose the reason she never stays at home is her belief that absence makes the heart grow fonder!"

Up Near the Front.

Miss Rougeandpowder ought to lead
Dame Fashion's bright array, For everybody knows she wears
A new coat every day.
THE TATTLER.

Chats With Virginia Editors

spect to the man who told folks in our issue of March 12th how to make a lot of money out of poultry, we think he should have been a little more explicit and said that the hens should be kept in your own back yard. We are quite certain that no one would think of stabling his cow in his neighbor's barn and feeding her off that neighbor's feed, yet there are some of our best-known citizens who have for years raised a large stock of poultry on the yards and gardens of their neighbors. This condition has gotten to be a nuisance, and it would be a very popular measure if the Council would pass an ordinance restricting the keeping of poultry within the bounds of the owners' property. If allowed to roam the streets and alleys, they are sure to depredate on the premises of

According to the Newport News Times-Herald. "The winter is past and the glorious season of nature's resurrection is here. A little while ago, the earth was brown and bare, and It seemed that the cold hand of death had been laid upon her. Now the signs of the resurrection are on every hand, and in less than a month the whole earth will be a bed of blossoms, and the forests will shine in their upholstery of green."

"The mint comes along with the tulips," says

"We are getting a strange and varied learning out of this war." says the Charlottesville Progress. "From alliterations' smooth fluency we have been hurried on by necessity to transliteration's helpful transformations. We know that vz is just plain sh in English, and so we make out of Przemysl the almost pronounceable combination Pshemysl. Rzem spells Shem, but how in creation do those Slavs spell Ham and

Current Editorial Comment

What would Boston do without her Mayors? The efforts of "Honey Fitz" in the cause of and Her public morals are still recalled with awe even by the worldlings Mayors who congregate at the St. Botolph Club, and the intellectuals of West Cedar Street who tried to put over performances of rash foreign dramatists still shudder at his name. The present occupant of the office, Mayor Curley, is equally determined that nothing shall be done, from Sullivan Square to Ashmont, which would bring a single blush to the cheek of the Young Person. Whether under the shadow of the Gilded Dome or the Lion and the Unicorn. peace and purity must prevail. Therefore, says the intrepld Curley, there shall be no barefoot dancing at the "carnival" for the woman suffrage fund. It does not appear that the Mayor takes this stand out of opposition to the Cause. He simply sees a danger to the social order in stockingless feet—the decay of the Puritan virtues the beginning of pagan degeneration. The facthat the dances were to be Greek has increased his arder. What has the city of Cotton Mather in a grader. What has the city of Cotton Mather in common with the ancient Athens which it has fondly fancied it resembles? "In Boston," as the "society dance introducer," whose performance is affected by the order, puts it, "the spirit of Greece must go shod." Well, why not? Was not the Bacchante of Mr. MacMonnies found too inebriate with joy for the calm and contempla-tive shades of the Public Library? Decorous hosiery much better befits the community that finds chaste satisfaction in the protection of the Sacred Codfish. The Mayor has found a welcome helper in the person of Mrs. Anna Steinauer, the only woman constable in Boston. Mrs. Steinauer declares that an appalling number of girls smoke cigarettes-not among the middle classes, she explains, but among "the very wealthy and the very low." Thus extremes meet in vice, and the very low." Thus extremes meet in vice, and the whole city is corrupted. She is further greatly exercised about the dances given by "society women," "who should be made," she says. "to open their doors to me." With the co-operation of the Mayor, she may yet be able to bring this about. It would be a truly inspiring victory for the public welfare if "functions" on Commonwealth Avenue or Mount Vernon Street were obliged to have a policeman in attendance or else run the risk of being raided.—Philadelphia

Mr. Roosevelt's long telegram to Senator Walsh, chairman of the Senate Ship Trust Inquiry Foolish Talk by Committee, is virtually a confes-sion that he had no personal Roosevelt knowledge on which he his sweeping statement that President and Secretary Bryan "endeavored in the interest of certain foreign business firms to secure to of certain foreign meaning to accure to the United States the power to purchase the interned ships of one of the belligerents." Mr. Roosevelt does not want any further testimony than is afforded by his own deductions and con-

Public Ledger.

run the risk of being raided .- Philadelphia

victions. His whole indictment is conclusively proved, he vociferously maintains, by the fact that the interned German vessels were not specifically exempted from the operation of the gov-ernment ship-purchase bill. "Every man who has looked into the matter at all." he adds, has looked into the matter at all." he adds, "knows perfectly well that we were literally purchasing a quarrel with every ship that was purchased from any of the corporations owning the German interned ships." In other words, the President and Mr. Bryan were working "in the interest" of Germany and German corporations, although they "perfectly well knew that in doing so they were purchasing a quarrel with Great Britain and France with every such ship. The statement of Mr. Roosevelt's proposition is The statement of Mr. Roosevelt's proposition is the interest" of foreign firms, and with "perfect knowledge" that they were working against the interest of the United States, we must set them down as a couple of arrant fools, as well as arrant knaves, because such a transparent conspiracy against their own country must inevitably have ruined them. From the vehe-mence of his telegraphic argument it is evident that the Colonel realizes that he has put his foot into it badly, and that he can only save himself from utter confusion of countenance by making a loud noise. Is Mr. Roosevelt losing his political judgment, as well as his sense of public decency? It looks very much as if he were failing and did not play the game with his former skill .- Baltimore Sun.

War News Fifty Years Ago

(From the Richmond Dispatch, March 30, 1865.)

All was quiet, as usual, on this side of the James yesterday. On the south side nothing of importance has occurred since the fight of last Saturday, east of Petersburg and in the

vicinity of Hatcher's Run. There was a flying rumor yesterday that the Federals had made a move towards the South-side Railroad, but we think this was only a

had joined Grant. Last Friday a considerable body of Federal cavalry were ambushed by a healthy squad of Confederate scouts near Proctor's, on the Jeru-salem Plank Road, and so harassed that they were compelled to retire within Grant's protected

guess, founded on the knowledge that Sheridan

We are still without official advices from North Carolina later than General Johnston's report of the battle of Bentonville, which was published in this paper more than a week ago. When last heard from, Sherman was at Goldsboro, and it is likely he is still there, resting and recuperat ing his men, after their tramp through South Carolina. Northern papers say he will next direct his columns against Raleigh.

Four hundred and eighty men of Kilpatrick's cavalry, captured by General Wade Hampton's cavarry, captured by General wade Hampton's forces at and about Fayetteville, N. C., were brought into Richmond yesterday afternoon. They were the worst looking lot of prisoners that have yet reached here. Evidently they had had no rest and no chance for a wash or a bath since they left Georgia, two months ago. They are now in Libby Prison. They will be washed and otherwise cared for.

General Lee makes an official report to the Secretary of War as follows: "General Gordon informs me that in his report of the action at Hare's Mill on the 26th instant he omitted to mention that Colonel H. P. Jones, commanding the artillery on that portion of the lines, was at the front superintending, in person, the operations of the artillery, and that a select body of officers and men, under the command of Lleutenant-Colonel Stribling, charged the enemy's breastworks with the sharpshooters of one corps and immediately turned upon the enemy the captured guns. I think this worthy of special mention."

General Grant's report of the attack at Forts Steadman and Haskell, as reported in the Northern papers, claims a victory for the Federal forces, and, among other things, lays claim to the capture of more than 2,000 prisoners. General Lee's report to the Secretary of War is very different. General Grant also claims to have taken 500 prisoners at Hatcher's Run, and he admits that his losses there in killed, wounded and missing were more than 800.

The affair at Fort Steadman seems to have been a drawn battle. General Gordon well planned the attack and the original plan was delay in bringing up the re-enforcements that were expected at the daylight hour, and the brave men who made the assault on the enemy's works were forced to retire before they had accomplished all they started out to accom-

Mr. James Davis, a wealthy citizen of Meck-lenburg County, N. C., in response to Governor Vance's call and appeal, has contributed enough provisions to feed 100 soldiers of the North Caro-lina volunteer forces for six months to come. General Grant's headquarters are now at the famous Eppes House, at City Point.

The advance end of the army of General

The exorbitant prices which have prevailed in the Richmond markets for the past three or four weeks have caused a great deal of suffer-ing among a large class of very worthy citizens. who have to buy from day to day what little they have to eat. The market men seem like the leech that sucks the last drop of blood. The City Council should look after this matte and prescribe a schedule of prices that shall be the rule of all market men.

The Voice of the People

Suggests Reunion Flower Carnival.

Suggests Reunion Flower Carnival.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—Would it be possible for Richmond to have a flower carnival in honor of the veterans at the time of the Confederate Reunion in June?
Nothing could add more to the interest of the occasion and be a more beautiful and appropriate tribute to the city's guests of honor. It would give opportunity for a general, if not universal, participation of the people of Richmond in the effort to make the celebration one long to be remembered. We have men and women of artistic skill and executive capacity who would know how to plan and carry out a scheme for decorations and a great parade with appropriate floats leading a procession of motor cars wreathed with flowers and bunting. Can it be done? Without doubt, if public interest can be aroused and experienced and capable men and women can be induced to take hold of the idea and carry it into effect. One word more. A small number of persons should be given full control of the scheme, and a free hand. May it be hoped that The Times-Dispatch will lend its powerful aid to start the movement?

Richmond, March 29, 1915. Richmond, March 29, 1915.

Territorial Gains in War.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—The press has been one of the greatest factors in the marvelous growth of our country. It has been truly said that "The pen is mightler than the sword." Realizing this most powerful influence, I am of the opinion that it is unwise for your paper to write editorials pointing out possible territory advantages for some of the European nations now at peace to enter the war.
It appears to be the policy of most of the newspapers to do this at frequent intervals. This policy of going to war for no other reason than to gain territory is unjust. It is unwise to 'instill in the minds of our citizens the principle of making war for no other reason than to gain territory. I know these newspapers would not urge this country to take the same steps, were we placed in a like position.

Richmond, March 23, 1915.

Queries and Answers

How many battles were fought on Virginic soll during the war? What was the first? What the last? CONFEDERATE. Five hundred and fifty-four of considerable

battles. Manassas. Appomattox. Tobacco, Etc., in Hotels. Is there a Virginia law prohibiting the sale of tobacco and chewing gum in hotels, drug

stores and restaurants?

CURIOUS.

Interest.

If I borrow \$1,000 for nine years and eight months at 5 per cent, and pay \$8 a month, what will the interest amount to?

If M. The interest amounts to \$483.33 1-3. There is no accumulation of interest, as your payment of \$96 a year provides for the yearly interest.

THE LION'S MAW

One of the Day's Best Cartoons.



WAR STIFLES GERMAN UNIVERSITIES

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The war in the heads of this republic, and they Europe, while not completely closing are responsible for him to the state. The card of membership which the Germany's twenty-one great universities, has practically depopulated their his passport. It protects him from arties, has practically depopulated their classrooms and their professorial chairs. These institutions had, before the war, a total of more than 50,000 matriculated students, the one at Berlin having nearly 10,000 alone. The part played by the German universities in national and international life is described by the National Geographic Society in the following short sketch:

"Among the faculties of Germany's twenty-one universities were scattered at the beginning of the war in Europe and from the impositions of tradesmen, and establishes his identity beyond question before all servative beyond question destablishes his identity beyond question before all servative beyond question destablishes his identity beyond question before all servative beyond question before all servative

at the beginning of the war in Europe educational rank. Her universities many of the biggest men in the world have enjoyed international renown of learning. The German university since the Middle Ages, while many of was a thoroughly cosmopolitan community, all nations, all manner of customs, and all habits of thought being represented. Americans have been represented at German universities diffusion of knowledge through all represented at German universities diffusion that has practically represented at German universities since Benjamin Franklin's day. That great printer-statesman-philosopher is looked upon as the founder of the American colony at Goettingen, a loosely-organized student corporation with a wealth of traditions extending by the Germans as necessary as bread and meat. The matriculation fee at a control of the color of the c

to share. The influx of American students regularly began in the early part of April and continued through the summer until the epening of the autumn semester. At such universities as Berlin, Leipzig, Munich, Heidstand and Goettingen the students in the world than that prevailing in the world than that prevailing in the elberg and Goettingen, the student in the world than that prevailing in the contingent from the United States German university community. During

of learning; he is responsible alone to years.

with a wealth of traditions extending over more than 100 years.

Large American Colony.

"Hundreds of young Americans attended the universities of Germany each year, and the war's interruption of the plans of this student stream will not be the least of the hardships that the great struggle is forcing us to share. The influx of American the scale of prices has been increased.

elberg and Goettingen, the student contingent from the United States forms a considerable body.

"The German university is an imperium in imperio—a state within a state. Upon being matriculated in one lives and chooses his friends according of these universities, the student becomes a member of an ideal republic this democracy beyond his university of learning he is responsible alone to very."

Germans Ban Auto Traffic

The strict measures taken by the German military authorities to restrict Companion, only 43 per cent of ordinary cial Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung that is now going on in Europe, how

"The necessity of conserving inrough conomical use the existing supply of rubber, and fuel, and lubricating oil wholly into gas. A much greater volume justifies the measure that withdraws these raw materials so necessary for our industries, from use in the service or industries, from use in the service of each of the proportion of the service of the proportion of the service of the proportion of the service o of luxury and comfort in time of war. Through the new regulation traffic with motor vehicles on the public streets and squares will after March 15 be made contingent upon the obtaining of a new license, which may be issued only in cases where the operation of the

"If on the one hand provision is thus made that of the 50,000 motor vehicles now probably in use approximately one-half will disappear from the streets, nevertheless, on the other hand, and the streets of smokeless powders is that they burn very slowly; on that one-half will caspinal extreets, nevertheless, on the other hand, ample measures have been taken to allow exceptions in sufficient number to insure the safeguarding of the proper interests. Thus, for example, the traffic with automobile omnibuses and automobile cabs is to be continued, even though in somewhat restricted extent. Especially will be necessary consideration be granted in issuing of licenses for the motor vehicles required in carrying on industrial traffic. Inasmuch as the military administration also will as the military administration also will arms, it is manufactured in a form as the military administration also will arms, it is manufactured in the same time enceavor to be the traffic of military automobiles in the home territory as far as military packed into the cartridges. considerable saving in

Wants to Be a Cowboy

Washington, March 22.—Secretary of War Garrison is willing and anxious to do a good turn for an ambittous Irish boy in Dublin, who wants to be a cowboy. But the secretary hails from New Jersey, and knows neither cowboys por ranch owners. He would like to receive an offer from any ranchman who is ready to transform this Irish bag thus becomes part of the explosive celluloid, is of a horny consistency; as in the case of other smokeless powders, the slowness with which it burns is contain charges of gunpowder for the big guns has itself been made of smokeless powder—that is, woven of threads of exactly the same substance. That who is ready to transform this Irish bag thus becomes part of the explosive

These offers when received at the War Department will be forwarded to the Dublin lad in response to a letter sent by him to Mr. Garrison, reading:

Dear Sir,—I would be very thankful if you would try and get me into the contract of the explosive wholly consumed. The cloth used is an artificial silk of a glossy white

if you would try and get me into the cowboy ranch. I would like to be a cowboy and I would be very glad if you would do your best and get me into the cowboy ranch. I am a boy of ten years of age. I am 5 foot, and I would make a fine man, and I would do my best and work hard at the cattle and drive them wherever you want them. I would like to be a cowboy rancher. I am very fond of cowboys. That is why I would like to be one."

Smokeless Powder in War

According to a writer in the Youth's the use of automobiles in the country suppowder is converted into gas when in order to save the diminishing supply it explodes. The remaining 57 per cent of fuel oil is shown in the following an- is unconsumed residue, which we see nouncement published in the semi-offl- in the form of smoke. In the war ever, all the combatants are using "The necessity of conserving through another kind of gunpowder, which is creased.

There are many kinds of smokeless through holes in a perforated plate while in a plastic condition the form of thick strings that look like brown rubber. The strings are relicie is a public necessity.

"If on the one hand provision is thus You can safely hold a string of cordite."

> resembling spaghetti-long strings that are chopped into little pieces and rubber, after being perforated from end to end with a number of holes to insure

(St. Paul Pioneer-Press.)

The issue between Great Britain and Germany on the sea has long ceased to be a question of rights. It is simply a question of what remains to be thought of in the cheerful pursuit of making life more miserable for the other fellow.

The I. W. W. and Billy Sunday.

(Brooklyn Standard-Union.)
The I. W. W. comes out in an attack I would like to be one."

Mr. Garrison was puzzled to understand why the boy had written, but is ready to aid him in his ambition. The boy gave his name and address, but these were withheld by the secretary today, when he made public the letter.

Inc. W. W. comes out in an attack under hill youndary, which reminds people that with all the offensive features of his campaigns, Sunday has helped many people and harmed no one, while the L. W. W. never did anything or tried to do anything except to cause trouble.